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ITALIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY121608 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1411 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 May (TELAM) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini arrived in the country today at 1055 local time to complete the visit he started in March but interrupted to attend the funeral of Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Although Pertini arrived at Ezeiza Airport on board an Alitalia aircraft, the official welcoming ceremony will be held at the Jorge Newbery Airport, where he will be met by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin.

FALKLANDS MILITARY GOVERNORSHIP SCRAPPED

PY230230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0157 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (TELAM) -- The government has decided that the Malvinas, South Georgias and Sandwich Islands are once again to become a part of the national territory of Tierra del Fuego. The government today abrogated the 3 April 1982 decree that created the military governorship of those archipelagos. The military governorship was established by the last military regime immediately after the islands were occupied.

The executive branch decision was adopted through Decree 879, the basis of which highlights the fact that a return to a total territorial integration as a demonstration of our inalienable sovereignty is appropriate. In this respect, Decree 2191 of 1957 was taken as a point of reference because it establishes the historic delimination of the national territory.

GOVERNMENT CALLS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

PY221842 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1626 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (NA) -- Through Decree 915, which was promulgated this afternoon, the national government has called the electorate of the Federal Capital to elections on 3 November to elect 13 federal deputies and 13 substitutes, and 30 municipal councilmen and 10 substitutes. It should be recalled that this year's Decree 2 had set 3 November as the date for the election of federal deputies and had determined that "simultaneously municipal elections should be held in the Federal Capital."

UCR STATEMENT QUESTIONS LEGITIMACY OF CGT STRIKE

PY211115 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 May (NA) -- The National Committee of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] has strongly questioned the legitimacy of the strike called bu the General Labor Confederation [CGT] for 23 May. It denounced the political motivations of "some union leaders" and warned that "a direct or indirect attack on the sovereignty of the people means playing into the hands of the nation's enemies."

In a statement released on 18 May, although it was announced for 20 May, the UCR recognizes, however, that "the long delayed aspirations of the Argentine people are legitimate. They are our own aspirations." The statement reiterates the government's goal "to achieve a democracy with social justice and economic growth." The statement says: "The serious situation the Argentine people are going through should not be used by any leaders, parties, or sectors as an excuse to recover lost political positions."

Explaining why the statement was released ahead of time, UCR sources indicated that the reason was "the party's urgent need to express support for the president, especially after the energetic speech in response to criticism delivered by the president on 17 May in Chubut." This is the text of the statement:

The UCR does not ignore the problems of the country. As a majority party, it is basically made up of working men and women concerned over inflation and the crisis created by years of wrongdoing which culminated in the catastrophic administration of the authoritarian government. We know that the long-delayed aspirations of the Argentine people are legitimate. They are our own aspirations. We understand them, share them, and we are in the government to achieve a democracy with social justice and economic growth. However, the serious situation the Argentine people are experiencing should not be used by any leaders, parties, or sectors as an excuse to recover lost political positions.

An "active" strike has been announced for 23 May. The right to strike, which the UCR made a constitutional right by inserting it in Article 14 of the Constitution, is legitimate when it is aimed at defending social, economic, and cultural claims. However, the "active" strike can only be justified as a mean of struggle against authoritarian regimes that not only prevent protests but which stop them through repression. We then ask ourselves what is the reason for the "active" strike? Are efforts being made to compare the constitutional government with a dictatorship, or is there concern that the workers will not voluntarily respond to a not very clear call to strike?

This situation became even more confusing when one of the main participants of the call demanded and reiterated that the government "change its policies or go." The national government has a popular mandate conferred by national majorities, and at the appropriate time it will hand over the government to those elected by the people. This is the inflexible decision of the Argentine people, who demand a stable and lasting democracy. A direct or indirect attack on the sovereignty of the people means playing into the hands of the enemies of the nation who also happen to be the enemies of the productive forces. To lose democracy also means to lose peace and bread, and to work at the same time.

It is dangerous to continue playing with the dialectic of "formal democracy only" or believe that "there can be no democracy without social justice" or to say, which is even worse, that "if this is democracy, we do not want it." There is only one democracy and it has no connotations. Democracy can never be a mere token -- Argentine history teaches us that. Democracy always leads to social justice because the popular majorities govern. We Radicals are proud of this democracy which, among other achievements, has already recovered for the workers their union organizations, the right to make claims, free health programs, and the defense of salaries.

We also do not understand why a call is made to opposition parties or to outside sources, for support. The opposition has the right to disagree with the government and to criticize it. But what is its proposal? What is the purpose of the act? What is the 20-point CGT plan? What are the platforms of the ultraleftists Movement Toward Socialism and the Workers Party, or the recessive and antipatriotic program of the Integration and Development Movement?

Perhaps some leaders are not concerned about finding concrete solutions to the crisis we inherited, but the democratic government has the obligation to do so. Within the framework of the government-union-business agreement we proposed control over costs and the establishment of production goals. We suggested the taxation of unimproved land. We proposed a salary increase equivalent to 90 percent of the cost of living. The answer was a rejection of the government proposal, and we believe that the 20-point plan is far below the aspirations of the popular majorities.

We have recovered democracy, and we will only consolidate it with everyone's efforts by putting aside personal or sectorial interests. The path to be followed is long and the people know very well whom to follow. The lower income sectors are the ones who have assumed with greater force and understanding the task of Argentine reconstruction. This is why, keeping in mind the efforts they make in order that their children have a dignified life of peace and freedom, the UCR will not give up its effort to consolidated democracy and social justice through a coherent, rational, transforming, and popular path.

RIVAL JUSTICIALIST GROUPS WORK FOR UNITY

PY221737 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 May 85 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- Justicialist councils elected at the Odeon Theater and Rio Hondo congresses reached a joint agreement yesterday -- after a meeting between Rio Hondo and Odeon First Vice Presidents Oraldo Britos and Jose Maria Vernet, 62 Organizations head Lorenzo Miguel and Committee of the 25 Leader Roberto Garcia -- to keep on working toward party unity on the three-fold basis of: not calling for a third congress for the moment; recognizing whatever court decision comes from their dispute over which of the two councils is the legal party leadership; and holding elections in all districts where they have not yet taken place.

FORMER SENATE PRESIDENT ON MEETING WITH CASTRO

PY182050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1425 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 May (NA) -- Jose Antonio Allende, former provisional president of the Senate, has said that Fidel Castro has made in his recent speeches a thorough study of the Latin American ecnomic situation, but that he is aware that Castro is using the foreign debt as a political issue to create commotion among the people of the region. Allende spoke during a meeting organized by the Circulo Del Plata in this capital. Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo and Marcelo Cempana also spoke on this occasion.

Allende praised the economic achievements of the Cuban Government which "have done away with misery." He noticed, however, that during his recent visit to Cuba he saw a "generalized poverty" that is shared by people at all levels, including government officials.

Allende, who is one of the main figures of the Argentine Christian Democratic Party, pointed out the need to make a new and thorough study of the Cuban situation, although he feels ideologically distant from Marxism. He said that during a meeting with Fidel Castro in Havana they agreed that just as "it is unthinkable to have a Marxist Argentina, it is also unthinkable to have a non-socialist Cuba."

He acknowledged his amazement at the development of the national concept within socialism, which has consolidated in Cuba in contrast with the obsolete ideas of "some revolutionaries" in Argentina. In this regard Allende said: "I am not frightened by revolutions, but by anachronisms." Allende added that it is necessary to develop a policy of rapprochement and understanding with Cuba in order to integrate it into the Latin American world and move it away from the influence of the Soviet Union without abandoning the socialist concept.

Allende said that Castro and other figures in the Cuban Government praised "the Argentine deed in the Malvinas," and that "beyond the military mistakes" it will become one of the great historic deeds of the region. Allende said that Castro praised the Argentine Air Force.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES SENT TO USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PY211830 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 May 85 pp 3, 4

[Text] The national government has marked the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over German troops in World War II and has sent congratulatory messages to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and to the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The following is the text of the messages sent by President Hernan Siles Zuazo and Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho:

To His Excellency Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Prague:

On the occasion of another anniversary of the liberation of the Czechoslovak Solialist Republic, in the name of the Bolivian Government and people and my own, I convey to Your Excellency the best wishes for the prosperity, well-being, and progress of the noble Czechoslovak people.

Signed: Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the Republic of Bolivia

To the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Moscow:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi-fascism, on behalf of the Bolivian Government I express sincere hopes for the well-being of your noble people who, 4 decades ago, with honor and courage finally defeated the forces that posed a threat to the liberty of the entire world. Certain that the cordial links of friendship and the peaceful faith of the people will never allow the return of such threats to the peaceful and democratic coexistence, I express my desire for the sustained and permanent preservation of world peace. I also have the pleasure of again expressing the sentiments of friendship and cooperation between Bolivia and the Soviet Union.

Signed: Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the Republic of Bolivia

To His Excellency Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign affairs minister, Prague:

I wish to express my hopes for the prosperity of the noble Czechoslovak people and the well-being of Your Excellency on the occasion of the anniversary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's liberation. Cordially.

Signed: Edgar Camacho Omiste, Bolivian foreign affairs and worship minister

RAILWAY WORKERS STAGE 48-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE

PY230216 Paris AFP in Spanish 2256 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (AFP) -- A communique released here today, stated that, the Bolivian Confederation of Railway Workers has begun a general 48-hour strike demanding that the government improve their salaries and give financial support to the railway sector.

The railway workers' leaders have indicated that much of the equipment, and materials are in poor condition and that, if in the near future there is no financing for the importation of new equipment, the Bolivian railway infrastructure will become totally paralyzed.

For its part, the government, during the past few hours, has decided to approve a series of decrees that will favor the National Railway Enterprises, but the strike continues on all sections of the railway.

MINEWORKERS OCCUPY COCHABAMBA GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY230234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2303 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 22 May (AFP) -- More than 1,000 miners from the Kami District in the center of Bolivia occupied the offices of the departmental prefect (Government House) of Cochabamba demanding that the government allow them to freely sell their minerals, the Mining Trade Union reported today.

The mineworkers also declared that a hunger strike last until the authorities comply with their petition, because they said that selling their product to the state does not even cover their production costs.

As a result, the departmental authorities decided to discontinue all official activities until this conflict is resolved by the intervention of members of the Mining Ministry and the Bolivian Mining Bank.

MINISTER SAYS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE SOLVED

PY172150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpt] In a statement to Cadena Panamericana, Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez has reported that the recent scandal that broke out in the Labor Ministry has been completely resolved. Several high-ranking government officials demanded a prompt investigation into this case as soon as it was disclosed. They demanded a prompt explanation since rumors were circulating stated that government funds had been used to finance the recent convention of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] convention. The MNRI is the ruling party.

In this regard the interior minister said:

[Begin recording] Regarding the embezzlement case in the Labor Ministry, I want to inform you that since the national police acted expeditiously after charges were raised, we have been able to obtain positive results.

One of the persons involved in this case is a former Labor Ministry employee who was in charge of handling the funds in question. She issued several checks [words indistinct] a house in Cochabamba that belonged to (Jose H. Gordillo). She spent $33,500 in this transaction and there was another $5,000 that was still pending to complete the purchase.

We are trying to recover these funds, which we believe we will be able to obtain within the next 48 hours. [end recording]

PCB Denies Involvement

PY161937 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] rejects as speculations all reports released by some communications media regarding its involvement in the embezzlement of Labor and Labor Development Ministry funds, earmarked for the program of [name indistinct].

The PCB states that the following persons [names indistinct] have never belonged to the party, and that they did not join the ministry while it was headed by communist ministers. The statement adds that these persons have nothing to do with the activities of the PCB leaders, because they were employed at the Labor Ministry shortly after the PCB left the government due to disagreements with the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] program. The report stating that those involved have worked under the administration of our ministers is false, the PCB note concludes.

PAZ ZAMORA DECRIES INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE

PY230236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Lima, 22 May (AFP) -- Jaime Paz Zamora, presidential candidate of the Bolivian Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) today stated in Lima that his country is being subjected to a nondeclared economic blockade by the international economic community in connection with Bolivia's foreign debt.

The former Bolivian vice president, who today returned from Europe, stated that it is incomprehensible and irrational for the international economic community to give special and preferential treatment to the countries that owe the most, such as Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina. He said that it would seem that there is a desire to punish one of the youngest democracies and one of the poorest countries in Latin America.

Paz Zamora also explained that this has prompted him to warn incoming democratic administrations (such as that of Peru) about the risks of such an attitude, which threatens Latin American democracies. Paz Zamora also hinted at the need to establish not only an axis, but even blocs for joint action because of the inexplicable treatment which the creditors have been giving to Latin American countries.

The Bolivian politician, who visited eight European countries, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela seeking support for the new South American democracies, will meet today with virtual Peruvian President-elect Alan Garcia Perez and will return to La Paz tomorrow to continue his electoral campaign.

SOVIET METALLURGIC MISSION VISITING INDUSTRIES

PY230010 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A Soviet mission is in Brazil visiting the most important iron and steel industries. The Soviet Union intends to increase its purchase of Brazilian iron and steel products, mainly of special steel. In turn, the Soviet Union would [words indistinct] in order to allow Brazilian industry to manufacture certain products. The mission is headed by the Soviet Deputy of Ferrous Metallurgy Giogiy Sergeyev.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

PY220340 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 May 85 p 21

[By O GLOBO special correspondent Regis Nestrovski in New York]

[Text] After meeting for more than 4 hours with the members of the Brazilian Foreign Debt Advisory Committee yesterday, Antonio Carlos Lemgruber, president of the Brazilian Central Bank, said that Brazil will probably need $2.5 billion of new money this year, but from non-bank sources.

After the meeting, Lemgruber explained that he had discussed with the bankers the possibility of extending, for an addtional 90 days, last year's conditions under which only the interests of the foreign debt were paid. Regarding the need for new resources in order to make ends meet this year, Lemgruber said the following:

"Brazil will have a $2.5 billion deficit in its current account this year and these resources will have to be supplied by new money. We will obtain this money from multilateral organizations like the World Bank (Bird) [International Bank For Reconstruction and Development], the IDB, and, if possible, we will not ask the banks for it. However, we do admit that there is a possibility of also needing money from the banks and they have expressed their support for this proposal," Lemgruber said.

In turn, William Rhodes, a banker who is the coordinator of the Brazilian foreign debt denied these reports.

"I did not see the document in which Planning Minister Joao Sayad admits to the possibility of Brazil needing $4 billion."

Lemgruber also refused to talk about the IPND [the first National Development Plan] of the new Republic for which $4 billion is needed.

"Three issues must be pointed out. The first one is that despite its preliminary character the document is a definite one. The second one is that the $2.5 billion deficit will be covered with money from multilateral organizations. And the third is that the matter of the new money is currently an extrapolation. During these meetings with the bankers we are dealing with two main issues. The first one is including a clause that would not prevent Brazil from asking for new money. The second is that Brazil should be able to receive capital, in case the interest rates in the world market increase.

DEL VALLE ON DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION, TRIP TO ROK

PY202325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 May 85

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] This is what Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said in reference to a statement by FRG Ambassador Hermann Holtzheimer who (?noted) that the UK, the FRG and the United States are willing to act as mediators between the Chilean Government and the opposition.

[Begin recording] (?The Chilean Government has its own formula) to achieve a political transition that will lead to full democracy and, as the interior minister has noted, the government is listening closely to those foreign governments that have expressed goodwill in this regard. [end recording]

The FRG ambassador confirmed that the U.S., UK, and FRG Governments are interested in a dialogue between the Chilean Government and the opposition.

The foreign minister also talked about his trip to the ROK which starts tomorrow.

[Begin recording] The ROK is a very important country that is (?constantly) developing. Moreover, [word indistinct] have expressed the desire to strengthen bilateral ties, and Chile is, of course, quite willing to do this. [end recording]

The foreign minister did not expand on the statement made by the FRG ambassador, but he added that there have been no recent meetings with the FRG diplomat.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY CALLED 'DISCRIMINATORY'

PY222150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] A Foreign Ministry source has commented on a press report that the EEC Socioeconomic Council has called on Chile, Afghanistan, and Iran to cooperate with the UN Human Rights Commission. The source pointed out that Chile has not cooperated with the UN Human Rights Commission because of the latter's discriminatory policies. Foreign Ministry sources have said that our country has not cooperated because of the discriminatory and doublestandard policy, which has been insisted upon by a special observer for Chile. The source added that Chile cooperated in the past, when a delegation was allowed into the country, although the mission did not fulfill its objective. The sources said that the government will cooperate when a uniform procedure is adopted for all countries. They remarked that an arbitrary policy has been implemented and that a special observer, with whom Chile does not cooperate, has been appointed.

ARMED FORCES APPROVE NASA EASTER ISLAND USE

PY220225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 21 May (AFP) -- Chilean Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal today stated that the Chilean Armed Forces approve the plan to build an emergency landing strip for U.S. space shuttles on Easter Island. Vice Admiral Caravajal said that the Chilean Government will give an answer to the U.S. Government as soon as possible. He noted that one must take into account that several points of view at the technical, ecological, archeological, local and political levels must be studied. He added that, at any rate, all this will be decided by the president.

Carvajal noted that the governor of Easter Island told him that the building of this base would be a great event for the inhabitants of the island who total 2,200 persons.

For his part, Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has said that a technical report on this project will be submitted to President Pinochet next month. Garcia added that we have made a careful study of the issue. Garcia is a member of a seven-member government commission which is studying the advantages and disadvantages of the U.S. request to build an emergency landing strip on the remote Chilean possession located off Caldera, 1,000 km north and about 3,000 km from the mainland. Garcia added that the last meeting closed with a decision to request some technical background from the Aeronautics Directorate with the purpose of adopting a definitive decision in this regard. The project, which was recently approved by the Chilean Air Force (FACh), has been harshly opposed by ecological and political sectors.

FACh Operations Chief General Ramon Vega has noted that the FACh approved the use of the island for emergency landings since this will be highly advantageous for its aeronautics infrastructure and for economic and tourist development on the island. He noted that this is strictly a civilian agreement between the Chilean General Aeronautics Directorate and NASA.

However, Christian Democratic leader Radomiro Tomic, who is the former Chilean ambassador to Washington, has charged that if the NASA request is accepted, Easter Island would become part of the sophisticated network of space flights and thus will be the target of Soviet nuclear missiles. The distant possession, linked to Chile since 1888, is 17 km long and 12 km wide. In its interior there are three inactive volcanoes and 11 hills, the highest of which, the Tere Vaka, is 480 meters. Tomic warned that to build a 500,000-square-meter concrete landing strip on the surface of the island, which totals 180 km, will substantially alter the topography of the island, and consequently the ecology of Easter Island, which U.S. archeologists and ethnologists describe as the most fascinating open-air museum on earth.

NAVY DENIES REPORT ON SOVIET SUBMARINES

PY180312 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The Navy has just released a communique on a report published in a Santiago evening daily stating that Soviet submarines, which are being supported by trawlers, are reportedly introducing subversive materials into Chile. In a communique handed out by its Public Relations Department to bring tranquillity to the citizenry, the Navy has made the following clarification.

[Begin report by unidentified reporter] The headline of an item published on 17 May 1985 in the inside pages of a Santiago daily refers to a report by the Chilean Navy on the presence of Soviet submarines, which are being supported by trawlers which appear to be carrying out normal fishing activities in our territorial waters. Given this situation, the Chilean Navy feels that it is its duty to report to the public the following:

1) That the headline has no relation with the text of the news, that in the article in question it can be read that the hints at the presence of Soviet submarines in Chile are made in a conditional tense and nowhere is it mentioned that this action is currently taking place;

2) That such a headline responds to an interpretation by the news medium that published it.

This clarification is made in order to prevent the citizenry from being confused, something which could lead to disquiet. [end report]

CENTRAL BANK ANNOUNCES NEW NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT

PY172130 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 May 85 pp 1 A, & C

[Excerpts] The Executive Board of the Central Bank yesterday approved the use of Chilean foreign debt instruments to pay domestic debts, buy assets, or make investments in the country. This information was provided by Central Bank President Colonel Enrique Seguel Morel in a press conference during which he noted that the measure is intended to reduce the country's foreign indebtedness and to contribute to its economic recovery by increasing employment. Colonel Morel said that this measure will make it possible to save "billions of dollars" in interest now being paid to the holders of these instruments abroad.

In addition to saving foreign exchange, the measure will help in the capitalization of enterprises, in facilitating the payment of domestic debts, in strengthening the financial system, and in improving the management and the liquidity of the public sector.

The holders of the dollar-denominated instruments can now use them for three purposes: sell them for Chilean pesos to the Production Development Corporation, banks, or financial institutions authorized to operate in currency exchange and use the proceeds for debt payments or for purchase of assets; transfer them to these same institutions as payment for debts or as assets; or cash them in for Chilean pesos before or after they have matured, and invest the proceeds as before. The holder of these dollar-denominated instruments can be either an individual or corporation residing abroad. Colonel Morel indicated that before investing, "these instruments must be redenominated in domestic currency by an agreement between the debtor and the creditor, thus removing the instrument from the foreign exchange market."

MENSAJE DIRECTOR 'UNCONDITIONALLY' RELEASED

PY181811 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The director of MENSAJE magazine has been granted unconditional freedom. This was decided by Judge Leonel Beraud, who has been considering an accusation against the magazine by the Interior Ministry. After testifying for 3 hours before the judge, MENSAJE director Father Renato Hevia was released unconditionally, but was summoned for the next few days to give more testimony. Last week, the Interior Ministry requested that he be put on trial, accusing him of breaking several dispositions of the state security law. The accusations were based on editorials in the last three issues of the magazine.

RELATIVES OF MURDERED CITIZENS LIFT HUNGER STRIKE

PY182215 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 17 May (AFP) -- A dozen relatives of nine Chilean opposition members who were murdered over the last 4 months as a result of the political violence today lifted their 16-day hunger strike in Santiago. The group began the hunger strike on 2 May in the Santa Filomena Parish Church to demand an investigation of the murders. During a press conference held today inside the parish the hunger strikers said that they lifted the strike because they have confidence in the investigations being carried out by the Bar Association, the Lawyers Club, and other organizations attempting to clarify some of these cases.

The relatives include the wives of sociologist Jose Manuel Parada, Professor Manuel Guerrero, and draftsman Santiago Natino, who were linked to the proscribed Communist Party and who were murdered by an unidentified commando unit who kidnapped them late in March.

RAMIREZ OCAMPO ON TOUR, ROMANIAN CONTACTS

PA170315 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The meeting between the presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, announced for 14 June, will not solve the problem concerning our borders and maritime and ocean floor areas, but it will be held to discuss border development programs. This was asserted by Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo upon his return from a tour through Europe. Foreign Minister Ocampo reported on the achievements attained during his trip.

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Ocampo] I presided over a mixed Colombian-Romanian commission which enjoyed great success because we established permanent contacts for the sale of coffee to that country, which is currently purchasing between $4-$5 million worth of Colombian products per year and which might be increased to $15 million per year. We negotiated the sale of bananas, discussed possible sales of rice, and established a highly important agreement to sell them [word indistinct] coal and thermal coal, based on technical collaboration, plus equipment and machinery from Romania. This has positively strengthened the efforts exerted by my ministry, which advocates that Colombia's diplomatic officials should become salesmen for our products.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] in that area, Mr Minister?

[Ramirez Ocampo] Well, at least I am setting an example. [end recording]

AREA GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS REPORTEDLY TO UNITE

PA192142 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 May 85 p 8 A

[Text] It has been reported by reliable sources that a meeting to merge the guerrilla movements that operate in Latin America reportedly was to have been held in Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, or Libya with 19 April Movement [M-19] delegates attending. The meeting was to have been attended by former M-19 Commander Ivan Marino Ospina and delegates from Peru's Shining Path, Venezuela's Red Flag, Uruguay's Montoneros, El Salvador's FMLN, and leftist leaders from Chile and Bolivia.

This could be one of the reasons why Ospina withdrew from the M-19 leadership. Some sources have said that Ospina could have been ousted due to an alleged alliance with drug traffickers or he could have resigned because he disagreed with the decision to return to civilian life.

It has been reported that both Ospina and Jose Bateman Cayon met with drug kingpins to trade arms, with the intervention of Cuban agents, for the protection of drug plantations and distribution routes.

RICARDO FRANCO FRONT WILLING TO CALL CEASE-FIRE

PA210230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 20 May (EFE) -- The Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident faction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, today announced that it is willing to call a cease-fire and to begin a dialogue with the government to contribute to the peace process initiated by President Belisario Betancur. The announcement was made by Javier Delgado, the main leader of the organization, during a press conference held in Bogota.

We want to tell the government and the Armed Forces that we are willing to call a cease-fire, Delgado said, adding that the Ricardo Franco Front has no objections to talking about peace. The Ricardo Franco Front emerged as a dissident faction of the FARC when the FARC began its contacts to sign a truce agreement with the Betancur administration at the end of 1983 and beginning of 1984. The front was opposed to this.

Ricardo Franco was a guerrilla who handled the FARC's finances for many years. When the organization began its talks with the peace commission, he fled with some of the money. Tried for treason and desertion, he was executed by the FARC Superior Command somewhere in Colombia in June 1983.

GUERRILLAS OCCUPY TOWN; NO CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA220417 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 85 p 7 A

[Text] Thirty armed men, presumably members of the "Quintin Lame" group, occupied the town of Siberia, Coldono jurisdiction, located north of Popayan, according to military reports. EL TIEMPO correspondent Carlos Campo reported that the guerrillas blocked all entrances and exists to the town, harassed the townspeople, voiced antigovernment slogans, and then withdrew to the mountains. Witnesses of the incident told police that the subversives treated the inhabitants, the majority of whom were Paez Indians, well. The "Quintin Lame" group is a recently formed pro-Indian guerrilla organization which operates in the mountains near Toribibo, Caloto, Caldono, and Corinto, towns populated by Paez Indians.

According to the police in El Cauca, there were no casualties as a result of the guerrilla action. The "Quintin Lame" group is allied with the Ricardo Franco rebel front, and the National Liberation Army (ELN), and has carried out military actions with the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas. The "Quintin Lame" group was named after a Colombian Indian leader.

Meanwhile, sources linked to the government's peace institutions reported that approximately 150 M-19 guerrillas under the command of Gustavo Arias Londono, Marco Chalita, and Libardo Parra escaped an attack by soldiers of three battalions of the Army's 3d Division in a sector of Buga and Guacari, located in the central mountain range in Valle del Cauca. The guerrillas, who belong to the M-19's western military force, are seeking refuge in the highlands, fleeing military operations initiated after last weekend's heavy fighting that resulted in approximately 20 casualties, a downed military helicopter, and mutual accusations by the guerrillas and the Army of violations of the cease-fire agreements. A M-19 source said that there have been no clashes since Sunday, "but we will maintain defensive actions." At the same time, he insisted on the need for the national peace and verification commissions to investigate the incidents at La Magdalena "in order to determine the responsibility for the clashes."

Talks With the Army

Florencia, 16 May (By Nelson Osorio Patino) -- The military forces stationed in Caqueta have asked the national commission for the verification of the true agreements to hold talks with the Army, in view of the fact that "the commission has focused its attention on charges made by the subversives." The request was made by the commander of the 125th Brigade during the installation of the regional subcommission for dialogue, in the presence of Governor Jose Gil Cruz Becerra. Colonel Manuel San Miguel Buenaventura said that there have been irregularities in implementing the peace process "because so far, none of the commissioners have asked military spokesmen their opinion on the charges" about violations of the cease-fire.

During the ceremony, Governor Cruz Becerra installed Jorge Olaya Lucena, Gamaliel Plazas, Jorge Reinel Pulecio, and Adriano Perez as members of the regional subcommission for dialogue in this part of the country.

FEBRES SIGNS CONTRACT TO EXPAND OIL REFINERY

PA211854 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] We will continue to work to fulfill the commitments of a serious government, despite the permanent conspiracy of those who, lurking behind a democratic opposition, seek to prevent us from fulfilling our responsibility, said President Leon Febres Cordero during a special ceremony at the National Palace. The president attended the ceremony to sign the contract for the expansion of the Esmeraldas Oil Refinery.

Febres reiterated that to sign this contract we had to overcome obstacles posed by those who trafficked in influence and sought to force us to accept unfavorable conditions.

[Begin Febres recording] This is a government that works for the Ecuadoran people. It will not be intimidated by extremists or terrorists, who seek to destroy Ecuador through the misuse of constitutional resources, created to defend liberty, nor by those who seek to neutralize us with their violence and hate. As we have signed today the contract for the expansion of the Esmeraldas Oil Refinery, we will continue to work, relentlessly, until government projects are extended to all corners of the fatherland. We will enforce the law, punishing the guilty and those who, vested with authority, trespass their limits and attempt to subjugate national communities through fear. The law is for everyone. It will be enforced inexorably during the constitutional term for which I was elected. [end recording]

The Esmeraldas State Oil Refinery will cost $180 million and will process 90 million barrels of crude oil daily, which is 35,000 barrels more than now, and will give more attention to supplying the national fuel demand which is presently covered by imports.

Ecuador currently produces 280,000 barrels of oil daily and exports approximately 170,000 barrels, part of which it uses to barter for fuel. The contract for the project, which is scheduled to be finished in 28 and 1/2 months, was also signed by the manager of the Ecuadoran State Oil Corporation and the representatives of the Sumitomo Japanese consortium.

MINISTER ESPINOZA DISCUSSES OPEC MEMBERSHIP

PA211912 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] It is in Ecuador's national interest to remain in OPEC, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Javier Espinoza announced. He said that Ecuador is considered a marginal producer of crude oil within the international context of the oil market and that a production increase within the country's limitations does not affect the worldwide commercialization structure.

Espinoza noted that Ecuadoran oil exports represent 0.003 percent of the world market of hydrocarbons, and approximately 1 percent of OPEC production. This situation confirms the country's position as a marginal producer and its volume has no effect on the market price.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY230012 Paris AFP in Spanish 2210 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 22 May (AFP) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini arrived tonight in Uruguay for a 24-hour official visit.

Pertini, who arrived from Cordoba (Argentina), was met at Carrasco International Airport by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, and the rest of the cabinet members.

MISSION SEEKING FINANCIAL AID DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

PY220325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 21 May (AFP) -- An official and multiparty Uruguayan technical mission this afternoon departed for Europe to request financial assistance from Italian, French, and FRG government organizations.

The delegation is headed by Central Bank President Ricardo Pascale and by experts Mario Buchelli (National Party -- center left), Alberto Curriel (Broad Front -- leftist), and Hector Perez Riera (Civic Union -- Catholic).

According to official sources, the group will carry out its mission within a three-level strategy that the Montevideo government is implementing in order to prevent recessive economic effects.

This strategy, in the first place, is based on the Cartagena Consensus (the group of 11 Latin American nations that have the highest debts); secondly, it includes negotiations with the multilateral credit organizations; and finally, it leads to talks with the creditor banks.

Uruguay currently has a foreign debt of $5.6 billion and is facing problems in the financing of its investment and reactivation programs. These programs, according to experts, are indispensable for reducing the transfer of resources to the developed economies.

During 1984 this transfer of resources amounted to 6 percent of the GDP.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES PRESIDENT VISITS CUBA

PY221754 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Deputies has started a week-long visit to Cuba at the invitation of that Caribbean island.

Dr Antonio Marchesano has made a call to struggle for economic independence so that the people's aspirations can be fulfilled. He said that the foreign debt is an unbearable burden for Uruguay and Latin America. He said that the foreign debt can be paid when there is justice in international trade and when we can receive equitable payment for the fruit of our labor, payments equal to those of other nations which pressured us with other mechanisms.

The presence of the president of the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay in Havana is considered an important step toward the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS REGULATING PARTIES OVERTURNED

PY221756 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Senate has revoked fundamental Laws 2 and 4. These laws regulated the activities of the political parties, and a special 11-member commission has been appointed to prepare new legislation on political parties in 90 days. The commission is composed of four Colorado, four Blanco, and three Broad Front senators. Both the overturning of these fundamental laws and the creation of the commission were unanimously approved by the 24 senators who attended the session.

COLORADO SENATOR RECEIVES DEATH THREAT

PY220230 Apris AFP in Spanish 2246 GMT 21 May 85

[Test] Montevideo, 21 May (AFP) -- Luis Pozzolo, a senator of the ruling Colorado Party, has received a death threat, presumably due to a series of charges he made regarding irregularities in the education sector.

This was revealed here today by the senator himself. Pozzolo maintains that he received a telephone call and that the caller said: Shut up, or we'll clean you out. Pozzolo recently scored the switching of teachers and professors within the framework of a reorganization program. The program seeks to make room for the people that were fired by the military regime, which came to an end on 1 March.

He also stressed that the leaders of the main opposition parties, Wilson Ferreira Alfunate (National Party -- center left) and General Liber Seregni (Broad Front -- leftist), are today the two potential enemies that democracy has as of now.

ARMY COMMANDER WARNS AGAINST AGGRESSION

PY201455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2155 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 18 May (TELAM) -- In a ceremony to mark the first celebration of Army Day under a democratic regime, after over a decade of military regimes, a ceremony that attended by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, Uruguayan Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Hugo Medina lamented the recent criticisms leveled against the Armed Forces by some sectors in the country and emphasized his goal that the Army be apolitical, and professional, fulfilling the single objective of serving the fatherland.

I hope for a nation that has confidence in its Army, which is sure of its mission, Medina emphasized, stating that the branch that he is commanding has rejoined democracy, but rejects all inds of revenge-seeking attitudes and intransigence. After rejecting the concept that democracy has been attained only through political and popular pressure, the people and the Army, once again, made the institutionalization of the country come true, he stated. Medina warned that different types of aggression, among them attacks with insidious propaganda, and the incitement to ride roughshod over the institution, seek to make use of democracy to debilitate the system, and constitute the revival of a revolutionary action based on excesses and a spreading of conflicts.

Medina concluded his statement by advocating a broad consensus for peace since the excesses, the violence, the hatred, the revenge-seeking attitudes, the rivalry among the sectors and the [words indistinct] nor to the improvement of democracy.

PANAMA'S ARDITO BARLETTA ON DEBT, AREA SITUATION

FL221741 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1550 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta demanded a fruitful dialogue and realistic negotiations among Latin American countries, industrialized nations, and the international financial community to overcome the region's economic crisis.

He also called for viable formulas for recovery and understanding that will enable the developing nations to achieve economic recovery and increase their exports to the strong markets.

Thanking President Miguel de la Madrid for the dinner he hosted in his honor at the Mexican Foreign Ministry, Ardito Barletta stressed the importance of reversing the high growth rate of Latin America's foreign debt, the low economic growth rate of Latin America's foreign debt, the low economic growth rates, and the constant drain of wealth from this area to the industrialized world.

According to the Panamanian president, this unjust system must be stopped. In its place, true improvement of the conditions of those peoples with less resources must be promoted in addition to bolstering Latin America's interregional trade through its various cooperation organizations.

Ardito Barletta also discussed the Central American conflict where, he warned, the use of arms cannot be the real solution. He urged the area countries to sign the Contadora Group's peace document as soon as possible.

Contadora, the Panamanian president asserted, is currently the only guarantee for returning peace, security, and the right to self-determination to each of the regional countries.

Further on, he stressed the unrestricted abidance by the basic principle of nonintervention of the group comprised of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela and deplored the U.S. commercial embargo against Nicaragua.

He expressed concern over the fact that pressures have again increased in both Nicaragua and El Salvador, along the borders between Central American countries, and with other area countries. For this reason, he proposed intensifying a frank dialogue among the parties involved, carrying out actions aimed at concluding the Contadora Document, and favoring internal reconciliation and peace.

The Panamanian president then talked about the bilateral relations with Mexico, asserting that they have functioned very effectively in the political area, while in the economic area there are indisputable signs of cooperation.

Promising prospects for trade are opening at this point, and we wish to express our satisfaction over the presence of Mexican investors in Panama, Ardito Barletta indicated, adding that both countries share the aspiration to create a world where there will be justice, peace, and prosperity.

The Panamanian president was joined by his wife, Maria Consuelo Rivera de Ardito Barletta, and by members of the delegation accompanying him on this visit.

OFFICIALS ON NICARAGUAN DECISION NOT TO BUY OIL

FL220802 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 21 May (NOTIMEX) -- PEMEX Director Mario Ramon Beteta said here today that Nicaragua's decision not to buy hydrocarbons from Mexico is a sovereign one and he could not comment on it. He made that statement in regard to the presumed suspension of crude oil purchases by the Nicaraguan Government.

On the same subject, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, said the country's policy of selling crude oil to the Latin and Central American countries through the San Jose Accord would not change. He said the agreement between Mexico and Venezuela specifies that purchases be made with 80-percent cash payment with 20 percent of the price granted as a medium-term credit at preferential interest rates. He also said the decision by any country to accept or reject the petroleum that is offered is a sovereign one.

The two Mexican officials were questioned at the Monument to the Revolution here after a ceremony commemorating the 90th anniversary of the birth of General Lazaro Cardenas who expropriated foreign oil holdings in Mexico.

STATEMENTS ON OIL SALES TO NICARAGUA TERMED 'LIES'

PA220232 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 18 May 85 pp 4, 8

[Article by Gilberto Rincon Gallardo: "Petroleum to Nicaragua; PEMEX Lies"]

[Text] A few days ago, our newspaper wrote about the alleged continuation of the oil supply to Nicaragua. Officially, the government said that it continues to sell petroleum to Sandino's country. After such reiterations, even by several state secretaries at a press conference, it is infuriating that the Mexican people are still being told lies. Our country is not sending a single drop of oil to Nicaragua. In addition, the trade between the two countries amounts to zero. Nicaragua is not even receiving a toothpick from Mexico. This is the whole truth about the government's behavior toward the harassed Sandinist revolution. However, it is clear that the Mexican Government is trying to deceive the public to hide the incongruence of the effort that has resulted from supporting the initiatives of the heterogeneous Contadora Group with the refusal to sell oil to that Central American country when it needs it the most. Mexican officials told the foreign press that the oil supply was suspended because Nicaragua was not paying its debts to our country.

We will repeat certain references and figures: Nicaragua asked Mexico for $66 million in oil for 1 year. This, honestly speaking, is a very small quantity. Of these $66 million, which involve the sale of petroleum for 1 year, Nicaragua requested credit for $30 million, that is, less than 50 percent. The Mexican Government responded, categorically and clearly, that it was not willing to provide this financing and that it would only accept if Nicaragua pays 80 percent in advance. The Mexican Government knows perfectly well that Nicaragua's economic situation makes this kind of agreement impossible because it has to make an annual payment of $1.26 billion to service its foreign debt while its export volume barely surpasses $300 million. This is not its only problem, although it is sufficient. Add to this the economic boycott by the forces of international capitalism, a boycott that has its clearest expression in Reagan's embargo.

Mexico has condemned the U.S. trade embargo. This is true. However, it condemns it in terms that are inadmissible for the Mexican people and that are not in line with their true feelings and anti-imperialist traditions. In condemning the embargo, the Mexican Government began by saying that subversion in other Central American countries must not stem from Nicaragua. With this, our government is trying to tell the United States that it opposes the embargo but shares Reagan's anticommunist concern.

The government of President Miguel de la Madrid is going from concession to concession in its dealings with the Reagan administration. Mexico could finance a small credit such as that requested by Nicaragua without affecting the country's economic situation. Our economic problems are at other levels and the need to save our national dignity is infinitely more important.

The PEMEX director said barefacedly that Mexico does not abide by foreign pressures and continues to send oil to Nicaragua. Mexican officials are lying because they need to hide the fact that they are not acting with national dignity but are, on the contrary, increasingly responding to pressures from the Reagan administration.

Th evel of attendance at the most recent Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [Copppal] meeting dropped to a great extent because Mexico sent its ambassador to Venezuela as its representative. The Copppal meeting rejected the embargo on Nicaragua, but Mexico was an obstacle to having the meeting held at the minister level.

It seems that the viewpoint of the Mexican exchange fund has prevailed. In reality, there is a retreat evident in Mexican foreign policy as a result of the struggle within the government against positions that Contadora has been taking with regard to Nicaragua. There has even been a greater retreat concerning the French-Mexican declaration on El Salvador issued during the previous presidential term.

The impression that the policy and initiatives of the Foreign Secretariat have been left empty and without any content prevails. These are matters that are resolved behind the scenes and leave us the unfortunate task of making conjectures as to internal cabinet movements. The foreign secretary seems isolated, but what is truly clear is that foreign policy and economic policy guidelines depend on the presidency.

Thus, without any need for a thorough analysis, the results are obvious and are different from official statements: Mexico has not supplied any oil to Nicaragua since January. Only one ship departed following a special negotiation by the Sandinist government when Ecuador suspended the shipments it was triangulating to Venezuela and, recently, the president of the Republic again refused to sell oil to Nicaragua under the conditions requested by that country. The government said that it does not accept such conditions because of the economic situation. However, it is clear that the government is intimidated by U.S. pressures, not only directly to weaken the Contadora efforts and not only by rejecting Mexican foreign policy, but through meddling in our country's domestic affairs. We have already referred to the official statement made by the State Department supporting the National Action Party in the next elections; however, the statements against Mexico continue. The U.S. press is already announcing as fact that there will be a great electoral fraud in Mexico in July. Since we are not naive, this matter does not have anything to do with objective truths or with realities, as the National Action Party hypocritically stressed, but is a way to exert pressure on the government to open the path for this rightist party and the political positions of the large businessmen and the most rightist Mexican officials.

The pressures also involve the U.S. Government's successful search for obstacles to prevent the formation of a possible debtors club, a Latin American front against the debt, or any multilateral action by Latin American countries to defend themselves from the imposition of interest rates that converted the Third World debt into an unpayable one.

Enough time has passed for the government to determine what is leading it to hastily accept a payment to international banks that amounts to 60 percent of the total volume of Mexican exports and 90 percent of petroleum exports. The Mexican Government has reached this agreement when South American countries are circulating a proposal to make the payment for the servicing of the debt not higher than 20 percent of the exports of each country. Recently, the Peruvian president-elect issued a call to Latin America to join efforts in a multilateral action to jointly face the Latin American foreign debt. The Mexican Government did not respond. In addition, it refuses to give Nicaragua any oil under the pretext of a crisis and with this, it continues to lead the country to a greater degree of dependency. It criticizes the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico because it condemns the tacit centralization of the presidential power and seeks a greater participation of the workers and their organizations, but does not clearly reject the attempts of the U.S. Government to weaken Mexican institutions by strengthening the right wing and making it the only interlocutor of the Mexican Government. The Reagan administration has shown its scorn for Mexican institutions in every way. For this reason, the U.S. delegation that attended the interparliamentary meeting was at the lowest level. The Mexican Government will be sorry for this, not only because of the effects but mainly because this goes against our national dignity.

EDITORIAL ON EMBARGO, NICARAGUA-USSR TIES

PA220312 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 13 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Nicaragua's Right"]

[Text] When Mexico's UN ambassador assailed the U.S. trade embargo of Nicaragua on the basis of international law, he was skating on thin ice. The ambassador, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, charged at a UN Security Council debate that the United States was acting in violation of "one of the fundamental principles of international law," namely, the principle "prohibiting (the use of) coercive economic measures." We are certainly ready to admit that the embargo doesn't exactly encourage "friendly relations and cooperation," as urged in the UN Charter. But it does not constitute a breach of international law. As alternate U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jose Sarzano pointed out, economic sanctions against South Africa, Argentina (during the Falklands war), and Nicaragua (during Somoza's last days) have all been considered kosher by the world community. The United States -- just like any other country -- has the right to choose its own trading partners and allies, as Sarzano pointed out.

Sarzano, citing the above cases, argued before the Security Council for consistency in the application of UN principles and international law. Here he was on thin ice. Consistency is indeed the cornerstone of any meaningful international law. But for the United States to be consistent in its defense of the right to choose allies and business partners, it must recognize Nicaragua's right to do so as well. Daniel Ortega's trip to Moscow and Eastern Europe, then, though a public relations gaffe in regard to the Western world, must be viewed as a perfectly legal manifestation of Nicaragua's right to ally itself and trade with whatever country it may like. U.S. aid to the contras, on the other hand, is a policy that explicitly violates the most basic tenets of international law: nonintervention and the sovereignty of states. It also suggests a flagging interest in legal consistency. The United States recognizes each nation's right to trade or not trade with South Africa, for instance. Does it thus approve of, say, Mozambique's or Angola's "right" to finance a guerrilla insurgency against the Pretoria government? Of course not. In such cases, aiding rebels is labeled "exporting revolution" or "state-sponsored terrorism." Yet to be consistent, in light of international law, that's what we would have to call U.S. aid to the contras. And to find a basis in international law for condemning U.S. policy in Nicaragua, that's where the General Assembly and Security Council should be looking.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP FORMED

PA210748 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (AFP) -- Anticommunist leaders of Central America signed here today what they called the "Declaration of San Salvador," whereby a front is established to struggle against communism in the region and against Soviet expansionism, they stated.

The front was founded through the efforts of Cuban exile Ernesto de la Fe, who claims to be the president of the Continental Front of Combative Democracy" [Primera Continental de la Democracia Combatiente] in coordination with the Salvadoran Institute of Political, Economic, and Social Studies. The meeting was attended by anticommunists from throughout the area, including most anti-Sandinist groups, with the exception of the larger Nicaraguan rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

In their statement the signatories claim disavowal of the Contadora Group (composed of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, who have been trying for more than 2 years to secure a stable peace in the region) and demand a break in commercial and diplomatic relations with the Sandinist regime. They also support the U.S. economic boycott imposed on Nicaragua by President Reagan, and they urge the U.S. Congress "to follow a policy consistent with the strengthening of the democratic system in Central America."

Regarding Nicaragua, they said they would promote the creation of a "democratic government in exile," and they condemn "intervention," in their words, from Cuba, Nicaragua, and Suriname "in the production and trafficking of drugs to finance terrorism."

According to the "Declaration of San Salvador" the "Anticommunist Struggle Front, Essentially Against Nicaragua" [Frente de Lucha Anti-Comunista, Esencialmente Contra Nicaragua] is established as of today in this capital. The proponents of this group deny having taken this country as a base because of protests against anti-Sandinist activities in Honduras.

They said they will work through several commissions, one related to security, which will assess "Soviet expansionism," another political, and the last solidarity, which will coordinate assistance for those "fighting for liberty and democracy."

Issues Declaration

PA211428 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 May 85

["Excerpt" of the "Declaration of San Salvador issued by the Anticommunist League of Central America [Liga Anticomunista Centroamericana] under the auspices of the Salvadoran Institute of Economic, Political, and Social Studies [Instituto Salvadoreno de Estudios Economicos, Politicos, y Sociales -- Itepes] on 20 May at San Salvador's Camino Real Hotel -- read by Itepes President (German Schladetor); recorded]

[Text] In conclusion, we hold the American left responsible for the establishment of communist regimes in Central America [applause], the Caribbean, Asia, and Africa.

In order to break the impasse in the regional crisis, which will prolong itself indefinitely if it continues on its current course, we propose to the democratic governments of Central America:

1. The establishment of a Central American agreement on anticommunist defense, to include the consolidation of a civic-military alliance and the creation of a combat force capable of eradicating all trace of the communist threat from the area. [applause]

2. The breaking of diplomatic and trade relations with the communist regimes of Managua and the USSR. [applause]

3. The disowning of the Contadora Group efforts. [applause]

4. The endorsement of the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua as the initial step to eradicate Soviet communism from Nicaragua, Cuba, and other parts of America.

5. Support of the free world for the efforts to defeat communism in Central America and save Central America. [applause]

6. To urge the U.S. Congress to follow a policy congruent with the strengthening of the democractic system of government in Central America. [applause]

7. Unification of the groups that are struggling for the liberation of Nicaragua and formation of a Nicaraguan government in exile. [applause]

8. To condemn the intervention of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Suriname in the production and trafficking of drugs that finance terrorism in the area and destroy the physical and moral integrity of Latin America's youth.

9. To urge the governments of Central American and the free world to exempt from taxes all contributions to groups, associations, and political parties that struggle against communism. [applause]

COSTA RICA

DEPUTIES OPPOSE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA220647 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 10-16 May 85 p 3

[Text] Several deputies of the Legislative Assembly participated in a parliamentary debate last Tuesday to protest the government's decision to bring into the country 42 military advisers who are members of the infamous "Special Task Force" to train four companies of the police force. Deputies Ramon Rodriguez, Arnoldo Ferreto, Sergio Ardon, and Freddy Menendez stated that the government is again being disrespectful of the Constitution and ignoring the exclusive power of the Legislative Assembly to authorize the entry of foreign military personnel in the country, just as was the case in the past with Marines and warships.

Meanwhile, it was said that all that military activity, such as the establishment of a base at El Urcielago farm, is taking place precisely in areas bordering Nicaragua, clearly showing that the executive's aim is to create a situation of conflict with Nicaragua. It was also said that the arrival of U.S. military officers is taking place at a time when the Reagan administration is hardening its position against the sister nation by decreeing an embargo and preparing for more aggressive actions.

During the debate the deputies said that just as the United States is gradually turning Honduras into a military base for aggression against Nicaragua, they are operating in our country, and the government lends itself meekly to the Yankee maneuvers which could unleash a war in Central America.

In the meantime, the former director of the Rural Assistance Guard, Colonel Ricardo Rivera, charged at a press conference that ranking government officials are linked closely with the Nicaraguan counterrevolution operating in the country. Rivera affirmed that his dismissal was due to the fact that he always maintained a firm attitude, in compliance with his duties, to prevent the contras from operating here, as well as in other activities related to his post. In that respect, he said that he had recently ordered the seizure of contraband in the Parrita sector where a local liberationist deputy was confirmed to be involved, a fact which also contributed to his dismissal. Asked about the "contra" activity, the officer indicated that there are many training camps operating here, not with the complicity of the subordinate personnel but that of ranking police and government officials.

EL SALVADOR

ATTORNEY GENERAL DISMISSED; MENDOZA SWORN IN

PA230340 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 22 May 85 pp 3, 19

[Text] With 33 votes from the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Legislative Assembly yesterday dismissed Dr Jose Francisco Guerrero, attorney general of the Republic.

The Legislative Assembly appointed Dr Santiago Mendoza Aguilar as the new attorney general.

At the legislative session, which began at 1000, deputies of the various political parties, particularly those opposing the PDC, held heated discussions. The 33 votes from the PDC were the determining factor in the removal of Attorney General Guerrero. The opposition deputies' legal arguments were ignored.

Dr Mendoza Aguilar was sworn in as the new attorney general at 1330 local time. Dr Mendoza Aguilar later held a press conference with journalists. He said: Eradicating the problem of crime from our society requires the cooperation of all the people. For this, it is necessary to make people aware of the importance of obeying all laws.

Finally, he said: I will work closely, abiding by the constitution and its bylaws. As attorney general, I will make all efforts to solve any crimes affecting our society. Among other things, he stressed that this is why laws exist and that they will be enforced.

ARMY SEIZES GUERRILLA ARSENAL IN EL PARAISO

PA220426 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 May 85

[Telephone interview with Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez from the 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters in El Paraiso Department by correspondent Raul Beltran -- live]

[Tect] [Beltran] Good morning, Colonel Ochao.

[Ochoa] Good morning, Raul, what can I do for you?

[Beltran] Colonel, we would like to confirm reports received in the capital late last night regarding the Army's counterinsurgency operation and the seizure of a large rebel arsenal which includes weapons, ammunition, war equipment, and even 81 mm mortars.

[Ochoa] That is correct. We have been carrying out counterinsurgency operations on a permanent basis to clear the area and other zones in the country based on the instructions issued by the Armed Forces Joint Staff.

The Atlacatl Battalion has been here for approximately 8 days operating with troops of the 1st Military Detachment from Chalatenango and the 4th Infantry Brigade commando units, which comprise the 4th Military Zone. According to information we received from the population in this area, we knew that a large number of weapons were hidden near the place known as El Comun, north of Dulce Nombre de Maria and San Fernando, close to the Honduran border. Consequently, we passed on this information to the Atlacatl Battalion, which has been operating in the area for some days, and an arsenal was seized yesterday in that mountain area.

[Beltran] Col Ochoa, does this arsenal include a number of weapons similar to those located and seized approximately 3 months ago in San Antonio, Cinquera jurisdiction, during an operation that included the Bracamonte Battalion? Do you have an estimate of the number of weapons and the amount of ammunition seized on this occasion? What about the type of weapons -- particularly in what country they were manufactured -- located by the Army in Chalatenango?

[Ochoa] Well, I still do not have the complete report. We will not have the complete details until later today. However, we know there are some large caliber weapons, such as 90 mm cannons, 81 mm and 80 mm mortars, rifles, medicines, ammunition, and explosives. At this moment, we do not have the complete details.

We know that a large number of weapons were hidden in the area; therefore, the Atlacatl Battalion and other battalions are combing the area. In other words, we are not there just to be there; we have information and we are combing the area. Based on the information we have, we expect to find more because we have learned that the subversives bring weapons and other kinds of aid from Honduras. Consequently, this operation is based on information.

[Beltran] Col Ochoa, what are the military units' activities thus far? What contacts have been established and how long has the counterinsurgency operation that you are carrying out in Chalatenango been under way?

[Ochoa] Well, one of the important things is our presence in the areas where the subversives are most active. We have routed out the terrorists from the area little by little. Our plans are mainly aimed at de eloping those areas and rebuilding what has been destroyed, including municipal offices, bridges, roads, schools, and clinics. We are doing this little by little in a combined effort with the civilian population who, despite the terrorists threats, have not stopped working, although not in the way we would prefer. It is logical that the people feel terrified and we must give them protection. That is one of the reasons why we remain in these areas. The operations, as such, are part of the 4th Military Zone's specific plans as devised by the General Staff. Our goals are to restore pace and tranquillity so that the people may return to their homes. I think that the people are tired of so much fighting. Our presence is intended to give them some relief, security, and guarantees. I believe that the population understands that the best way to attain peace is the democratic way, not through the use of bullets. Nevertheless, we hereby issue a call to these terrorist elements to give up this attitude since it only brings destruction. They will never attain more than they have, regardless of what they think. The truth is that they should join our democratic system because we offer all of the guarantees so that the country may really advance in the democratic process.

[Beltran] Col Ochoa, early this year we attended the swearing-in ceremony of the reactivation and reconstruction committees in Chalatenango Department. Can you give us a brief report on how the reconstruction plan and resettlement of people evicted from areas afflicted by violence are being carried out?

Is it true that 33 municipalities have come under the complete control of military units and plans are under way to return the civilian population?

[Ochoa] Yes. We believe that the organization of the population, receiving the appropriate help from the central and departmental government authorities, is the best way to develop the department. You know that this department has been abandoned by previous governments; it was never developed, even though it is not a poor department. This department simply has not been looked after properly. Thus, we have organized ourselves at the departmental level with the civilian authorites from various ministries to establish the departmental committee for the restoration of areas. The work is being carried out according to the various situations in each department. We cannot be thinking about what is taking place in the eastern, western, or paracentral sectors, because each zone has its own situation. Given this situation, I repeat, we have organized ourselves at the departmental level. We have also organized ourselves at the community level. This is not a paramilitary or political organization; it is simply a community organization where the population meets and holds town councils presided over by the mayor, who was freely elected by the people. The committee can be called a committee for renewal, for development, for reconstruction -- the name is unimportant. The important thing is the organization itself. The terrorists have tried to portray it as a political or paramilitary organization, but that is not so. We have no links with a political party; however, we believe that the communities are better developed through their own organization and self-defense in every sense -- not by picking up a rifle. They must organize to develop their own communities instead of waiting for the government to do everything. The community must also exert itself, and so far we have organized 30 out of 33 communities.

Tomorrow we will swear in five municipal committees in Chalatenango, and, to be frank, we want to encourage the population. For example, if a bridge or road is to be built, the people should supply some materials, labor, or money. If the project costs 50,000 colones, the community could contribute 500 or 1,000 colones; in this way they will have a real interest in what is being done and feel that it belongs to them. We have resettled the people of several towns, and, for example, in El Carrizal even the mayor went to work. However, the terrorists kidnapped him so the man is now afraid to return to Chalatenango even though we have troops there. We cannot force a mayor to return to an area where the municipal offices have been destroyed and where he was kidnapped. Nevertheless, we believe that would slowly create a climate of confidence so that the people would not fear the terrorists so much and would be able to work in their respective communities.

[Beltran] Finally, in our interview with Col Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade in El Paraiso, we would like to ask: Is there an estimated number of casualties on either side? What is the status of the fighting?

[Ochoa] Well, we have not engaged in really important clashes. We have engaged in some small clashes, destroyed some camps in the sector, south of San Fernando, close to the Honduran border and the Sumpul River. We have had regretfully approximately eight casualties; no dead, only wounded. The terrorists have sustained approximately 10 dead, and 2 members turned themselves in voluntarily since we are all over the department, and they have given us a lot of information. This is the situation so far.

GUERRILLAS SEIZE STRETCH OF PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

PA221937 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] On 21 May at 0600, guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] seized control of a stretch of the Pan-American Highway at Los Planes de San Sebastian, Chinameca jurisdiction, San Miguel Department. A barricade was set up with 75 vehicles and a meeting was held with the vehicles' occupants, who were briefed on the justice of our struggle and the progress of our revolution.

Later on our guerrilla units blew up a high-tension tower. The puppet Army did not show up.

This report has reached us from the Pan-American Highway, where a barricade was set up with 75 vehicles and Duarte's war economy was sabotaged by blowing up high-tension towers.

We will take advantage of this report to repeat that our military units have mined the area where towers have been blown down [2-second break in transmission] towers and the posts not to get near these areas where we have blown down electricity towers and posts because they are mined.

According to another military report, on 21 May at 0700 BRAZ forces seized control of the highway linking Chapeltique and Moncagua. They set up two barricades and blew up two electric posts a few meters away from positions of the puppet Army. No forces of the dictatorship appeared on the scene.

REFUGEES IN HONDURAS REPORTEDLY REPRESSED

PA230052 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Attention, attention: We have information regarding the situation of our fellow citizens who are refugees in Honduras. During the past few days, Honduran Army troops have cordoned off the Salvadoran refugee camps in Colomoncagua. Stationed 200 meters from the camps, the Honduran Army troops are hostile toward the refugees. There have already been some arrests, reports of missing people, and innumerable abuses by the Honduran Army troops against the refugee population in Colomoncagua.

In addition, the Army troops have created all kinds of obstacles to prevent food and medicine shipments sent by humanitarian organizations from reaching the refugee population, particularly the children. This has provoked an increase in malnutrition levels and the mortality rate among the refugee children. All of this is part of a paln to exert pressure and repress the Salvadoran refugees so they will be forced to accept the repatriation plan drafted by the U.S. and Honduran Governments and Duarte's regime to clear the border area, thereby making the military cooperation between the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies effective. The plan is also aimed at preparing for direct U.S. military intervention.

We call for international solidarity from the world organizations that are in charge of helping people who flee from conflicts and become refugees. We ask members of these organizations to visit Honduras, particularly the Salvadoran refugee camps, and observe the critical situation being endured by Salvadoran refugees in Honduras.

Lastly, we urge our fellow citizens who are refugees in Honduras to remain firm and reject forced repatriation. To reject forced repatriation is to struggle for the homeland!

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL ON MEJIA VICTORES AWARNESS OF 'COUP'

PA222300 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 22 May 85 pp 8, 26

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 21 May -- Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, secretary general [for the head of state], stated that Head of State General Mejia Victores is aware of a movement involving several National Constituent Assembly deputies to turn that organization into a legislative congress.

Mejia Victores' statement that he would jail deputies who try to stay on as legislators stemmed from his awareness of that movement, the official added. Mejia made that statement to guarantee compliance with the people's will.

Giron Tanchez said that the deputies involved tried to carry out a "technical coup d'etat" and some of them even advocated the appointment of an interim president. He added: Gen Mejia Victores is aware of everything.

MILITARY OFFICERS TO LEAVE PUBLIC OFFICES

PA221903 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2201 GMT 21 May 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that the Guatemalan military officers who control a large part of the public administration and important financial resources in the country will return to their garrisons in late May.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, the head of state, announced today that the military officers whom the Army withdrew from active duty to hold government positions, will return to their former command posts. This measure, the head of state said, will give the state "a civilian touch."

Mejia Victores said that come June, he will be the only military officer within the government.

The military officers within the government control important financial and administrative resources in the country. Army officers head the country's main state agencies, the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, the Guatemalan Airline, (Aviateca), the maritime enterprise the Greater Central American Merchant Fleet, the nation's ComptrollerGeneral's Office, the General Customs Directorate, the immigration office, and the assistant mayor's office of Guatemala City, among others.

In a similar fashion, organizations such as the National Police, which are usually run by civilians, are now under military control.

Since 1970, when General Carlos Amana Osorio seized power, the Army has been responsible for the country's economic, political, and financial affairs. Guatemala has been ruled by the military for 15 uninterrupted years. The militarization process also spread to political parties because, in the 1974 and 1978 elections there were six military candidates and no civilians.

"So that they leave us along," Mejia Victores note, "all military officers serving the state will return to their garrisons in late May."

However, he announced the upcoming abolishment of the law banning military officers and officials of the government of General Romeo Lucas Garcia (1978-82), overthrown in a coup d'etat, from holding public office.

The Guatemalan leader reiterated that in January 1986 the Armed Forces will turn over power to the civilian who gets elected in the 27 October general elections.

GENERAL LOBOS ZAMORA ON INSURGENT ACTIVITIES

PA221654 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 21 May 85 p 2

[Text] General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state and chief of the defense general staff [estado mayor de la defensa], said yesterday while commenting that there has been a resurgence of guerrilla outbreaks in some areas of our country that Guatemala is affected by the struggle among extraregional powers.

The military officer said that the resurgence of rebelliousness has occurred in areas in San Marcos, Santa Ana Berlin, Coatepeque, communities in El Peten, and isolated areas in the Verapaz regions, where, as it is logical, the Army is conducting counterinsurgency operations.

PRENSA LIBRE asked Gen Lobos about the United States' economic embargo on Nicaragua, a Central American country that has become "communist type." Lobos said that the Guatemalan Army remains neutral in regard to that problem and respects the United States' position because it is a sovereign country that acts the way it sees fit.

Guatemala is affected by everything that happens in the area and since Nicaragua has a totalitarian-type government, its position affects the entire Central American region.

In this struggle among superpowers, he went on, the people's problems are created in the area, where Guatemala is located.

Gen Lobos said that there has been a resurgence of guerrilla activities in the interior during the past few months but that, thanks to the Army, this has been brought under control in the shortest possible time. He admitted that some of these guerrilla activities are acts of harassment against the military detachment located in Santa Ana Berlin Coatepeque.

He stressed that isolated incidents have taken place on the Poptun-Flores Highway, such as paralyzation of transportation, particularly tourist buses.

Lobos noted that the military patrols are continuing their counterinsurgency operations across the country and this has made it possible to dismantle several rebel camps.

During the past few days there have been rumors that militarymen holding civilian posts will return to their barracks. Gen Lobos stressed that his office has no knowledge about this because these changes are made by the Defense Ministry through a general order.

Finally, the deputy head of state said that the civilian patrols will continue to be trained and controlled by the Armed Forces.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO CORDOVA ADDRESSES NATION

PA221507 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 22 May 85

["Message to the Honduran People" read by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova in Washington, D.C. on 21 May -- recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow countrymen:

To address the Honduran people to whom I owe so many honors and whose aspirations and purposes I wholeheartedly share from this city, Washington, gives me deep satisfaction.

I met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan today. I am visiting this admirable country as his special guest. We have held extensive discussions with him in his capacity as leader of this great nation and have once again shared with him the ideals that have brought us together to benefit progress, justice, peace, and freedom.

We discussed our bilateral relations with the sincerity that is only possible between friendly presidents of friendly democratic governments. We held a long talk with President Reagan on Honduras' economic cooperation and security needs within that framework. A democracy cannot be stable if it does not carry out the social reforms that the people who have built democracy because they have chosen that social and political system of government are demanding. Those social changes to improve the well-being of the Honduran people can only be achieved with the assistance of deep feelings of solidarity to complement self-effort. We are referring to international solidarity concretely manifested in the establishment [as heard] and understanding between governments to promote progress and overcome underdevelopment. Today we spoke about that solidarity with President Reagan, who has understood our presentation and reaffirmed his goodwill to cooperate with Honduras.

We also told the president of this great nation that achieved its independence more than two centuries ago that in order for a democracy to be firm and durable it must be adequately guaranteed. The Honduran democracy is part of the contemporary world. It is located in a region of conflict where a struggle between dignifying freedom and evil totalitarianism is currently under way. Honduras is part of Central America, but it is impossible to live or coexist with regimes that contravene the Central American idiosyncracy, tradition, and history. That is why we have discussed the topic of security with President Reagan. We told him about the upheaval that is ripping Central America apart and about the armed crises that confront citizens of the same country against each other on account of the atheist foreign intervention that has joined efforts with local accomplices. We discussed these matters in a constructive way and with faith in the present and hope in the future.

I have shared with my beloved Honduran people today's activities during my official visit to Washington. In doing so I add that the ideas of Abraham Lincoln must continue to guide all the men of goodwill: May the government of the people, by the people, and for the people never disappear from the face of the earth.

At this time when Honduras has recovered its tranquillity through dialogue, I wish to acknowledge the efforts of the workers and peasants leaders, business sectors, and of the commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and its officers who at all times showed concern over and were intent on finding a solution to the domestic crisis that worried and unsettled us so much. I congratulate you for the full respect you have always maintained toward the Constitution. I thank Msgr Hector Santos and Msgr Oscar Rodriguez warmly and admire and respect their outstanding efforts that contributed to appease consciences and harmonize criteria for a dialogue that yielded concrete results. I acknowledge the efforts of the leaders of all the political parties who interpreted the national will by placing national interests before their own. I urge them to continue their task to make the elections of 24 November a genuine civic festivity that will strengthen democracy as the expression of the people's sovereignty. I am permanently indebted to God, the supreme and all powerful being who enlightened all the sectors of our society.

As president of the Republic I urge all Hondurans, without regard to their political affiliations, to support the constitutional government, Brigade General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, the officers and rank and file of the military institution in their important mission of safeguarding sovereignty and territorial integrity, maintaining public order, tranquillity, and peace, and respect for the law, and guaranteeing free elections and the periodic succession of power. This will allow Honduras to continue its trek on the path of democracy to strengthen its historic destiny of bringing welfare to all and will strengthen the institutions of our republic.

Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT OF 'REORGANIZED' SUPREME COURT RELEASED

PA221829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 22 May 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Ramon Valladares, president of the Honduran Supreme Court reorganized by the Congress but not recognized by the government, was released this morning after spending 55 days in jail.

Valladares' release fulfills one of the main points in an agreement signed by politicians of the four political parties in existence in Honduras. The agreement, which was announced yesterday in Tegucigalpa, brought to an end the institutional and constitutional crisis which the country experienced for 2 months.

By virtue of the political agreement, the Honduran Congress will now reorganize the Supreme Court, leaving Carlos Manuel Arita Palomo as president and appointing four magistrates.

The "technical coup" situation denounced by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova when he learned of Congress' decision to reorganize the Supreme Court has thus ended.

UNEMPLOYED REPORTEDLY JOIN CONTRA GROUPS

PA221758 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran National Federation of Unemployed (Fendesh) has reported that dozens of unemployed Hondurans have joined the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups in desperation after not being able to get jobs.

Fendesh was founded 2 year ago by a group of unemployed people who used to meet at the central park in Tegucigalpa every day after long hours of job hunting.

Fendesh President Pedro Antonio Lopez said: "The members of our organization who are currently fighting with the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) against the Sandinist regime are doing so to earn a few dollars." Lopez said that he does not know the exact number of Hondurans who reportedly enrolled in the FDN commandos after becoming tired of being unemployed, but he stressed: "I understand that there could be several dozen."

He added that he is fully convinced that "the Hondurans who have joined the anti-Sandinists do not share their ideas, and are only fighting with them for money."

The source added that the majority of the unemployed who are members of the Fendesh "received professional military training during their 2-year compulsory military service."

Lopez said that Fendesh has some 5,000 members in Tegucigalpa alone and will soon expand its membership to other cities in the country. The federation was created to develop awareness of the need to create jobs for some 300,000 persons who are currently unemployed in the urban areas, according to Lopez.

"I think that the government should try to solve the country's unemployment and underemployment problem as soon as possible. Otherwis, sooner or later it could lead to social decomposition, since hunger, lack of clothing, and misery are society's worst ills," Lopez stressed.

He added that although Fendesh has no funds of its own, it hopes to get the government interested in a program of food self-sufficiency and production of certain readily-sold articles for its members. In this respect, he said that the organization could cultivate chilies, tomatoes, and other vegetables to be consumed by the unemployed, and could also operate low-cost small industries.

NICARAGUA

H. ORTEGA SAYS ARMY SIZE DEPENDS ON U.S.

PA191818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] San Ramon, Esteli, Nicaragua, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The size of the Nicaraguan Army will depend on the security the United States gives this country, Commander Humberto Ortega, chief of the Sandinist Armed Forces warned here. According to U.S. Government sources, the Sanidinist Army is the largest in Central America, and it has asked Managua to reduce the size of its Armed Forces.

Commander Ortega commented on the growth of his country's Army after a new conventional force comprised of eight companies ready to enter combat was organized at a military school here in the north. One of the strategies implemented by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) commands this year has been to "test" the contingents that come out of the nation's military schools in the country's war zones. "The size of our defense capacity will depend on the security the United States gives us," Commander Ortega said at this military school, 200 km from Managua.

Ortega, who is also the defense minister and national chief of the militias, stressed that if the United States gives assurances that the Sandinist revolution will not be attacked as were Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, and Nicaragua in the past, "then all of us in Nicaragua will carry batons, as in Costa Rica," he added. The Sandinist leader insisted that in Nicaragua there is no army but only "an armed people."

"If we obtained a million rifles, we would arm a million Nicaraguans, but unfortunately we have not been able to obtain a million rifles," Ortega went on.

The commander stressed that if no political solution is found between the United States and Nicaragua, "and Reagan continues attacking us, we will continue to increase Nicaragua's defensive capacity to the extent of our possibilities."

According to Ortega, the unconventional forces financed and directed by the Reagan administration, which permanently attack Nicaragua's positions, have their principal bases in Honduras. However, he added that these anti-Sandinist forces also have bases in Costa Rica's Atlantic coast area and receive logistical support from El Salvador. Ortega asserted that the "contras" have access to Salvadoran territory, from where they carry out raids against Nicaraguan objectives. Further on, he asserted that the Reagan administration is preparing another "big offensive" against Nicaragua's border towns in order to cause "inevitable clashes" between the Honduran and Nicaraguan Armies. According to Ortega, in order to avoid confrontations at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border he is willing to meet with Honduran Armed Forces Chief General Walter Lopez, with Panamanian Armed Forces Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega acting as witness. At the meeting they would discuss a solution to the currently tense situation.

Willing to Meet Honduras' Lopez

PA231236 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1224 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Mexico City -- Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army and Nicaraguan defense minister, has said he is willing to meet with General Walter Lopez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, to prevent a further worsening of the border situation between the two countries provoked by the concentration of mercenaries' actions. Ortega lamented the fact that such a difficult and dangerous situation has been created on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan defense minister indicated that tension would disappear if the Honduran Government would dismantle the bases and garrisons of the counterrevolutionaries.

TINOCO LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

PA221640 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 May 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry's Press and Information Office in Managua on 21 May]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco left for a 3-day visit to Canada today heading a delegation of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry for Foreign Cooperation. Tinoco will meet with the Canadian foreign minister and the minister of foreign cooperation, as well as with political, church, media personalities, and organizations.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DENIES ARDE INVITED FOR TALKS

PA222354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2225 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Managua, 22 May (AFP) -- Today the Nicaraguan Government denied having invited the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) to begin talks in Managua, as spokesmen for that anti-Sandinist group claimed on Tuesday in Costa Rica.

A top Sandinist official who asked not to be identified told AFP today: "It is not true that our government invited ARDE leaders to come to our country this week."

However, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Costa Rica Leonor Arguello added that she informed the rebel leaders that if they wanted to return to Nicaragua they could do so under the amnesty law, which has been in force in Nicaragua since early this year. Nevertheless, Arguello categorically denied that the Sandinist government was prepared to begin talks with ARDE, led by former Deputy Defense Minister Eden Pastora.

ARDE's proposal calls for the "reinstitution of the revolution's original plan," based on a "policy of peace and a good relationship" with the Central American countries, and "not on subservience to any world power and the deepening of revolutionary measures." In addition, ARDE, which disclosed its proposal in San Jose, called on all other groups opposing the Sandinist government, including the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), to rally around this document. The FDN, the largest rebel military organization, has the CIA's open support.

Nicaragua's leaders have reiterated that they "will never negotiate with the mercenary forces which are trained, financed, and armed by the Reagan administration."

ARDE'S JOSE DAVILA COMMENTS ON PEACE PLAN

PA230243 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] San Salvador, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A ranking leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] stated today that if the Sandinist government refuses a peace plan proposed by this organization, the existence of the Contadora Group will be in serious danger. Jose Davila, political officer of ARDE, headed by Eden Pastora, affirmed at a press conference held in this capital that if the proposal is rejected, it will probably be the "death" of Contadora, which for the past 2 years has sought an agreement for peace in the region. He added that the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, will hold a "crucial" meeting within 4 weeks to analyze whether all the Central American governments are willing to start internal dialogues with the dissident forces.

ARDE's proposal consists of an appeal to all civic and armed opposition forces of Nicaragua to "sit down with maturity to find a sensible, balanced, and democratic way out of the serious conflict we are facing, based on a specific agenda that will guarantee those aspirations." Davila explained that "ARDE is not offering a cease-fire or trying to look for a bilateral dialogue with the Sandinist regime. It seeks something more substantial; that is, a definitive social peace based on the restoration of the original anti-Somozist revolution."

Some of the points contained in the peace plan include "the need to reestablish public freedoms, the departure of all foreign invaders, a goodwill policy in Central America, and the termination of Nicaragua's interference in the internal affairs of other states," according to Davila. The rebel leader said that the peace plan proposed by ARDE emerged in view of the "dangerous acceleration of East-West confrontation in Nicaragua, the absence of peace in Central America, the timidity of the democracies, and the possible exhaustion of the Contadora process."

The political officer of ARDE, together with Francisco Rodriguez, the second in charge of political training for the same organization, is in El Salvador to deliver copies of the plan to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry and to Salvadoran political parties. The text of the peace proposal for Nicaragua has been presented to all Central American and Contadora Group countries, Canada, the United States, West European countries, and to the Vatican and the Catholic Church of Nicaragua.

"ARDE claims that the plan submitted to the Nicaraguan Government is a positive contribution to achieving peace in Nicaragua and consequently El Salvador and the rest of the Central American countries," Jose Davila assured. The ARDE leaders asked the Salvadoran Government and the leaders of the different political parties to publicly exhort the Managua government to establish an honest dialogue "with the forces struggling for freedom and democracy."

INDIAN GROUP CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK

PA221942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2325 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Indian group, Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity -- Southern Indigenous Creoles Communities [Misurasata-SICC], here today accused guerrilla leader Eden Pastora and the FSLN of distorting the truth concerning the attack on Bluefields, Nicaragua by an anti-Sandinist group last week.

Misurasata-SICC is one of three Indian organizations of the Nicaraguan coastal area fighting the Sandinist government. The other two groups are the Miskito, Sumu, Rama [Misura] which operates in the northern Atlantic area and the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] in the southern Atlantic area led by Brooklyn Rivera.

A spokesman for Misurasata-SICC said here that the Nicaraguan Government, which blamed the Bluefields attack on the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] led by Eden Pastora, is trying "to hide the real Indian struggle." According to ARDE, the 16 May attack was carried out by an ARDE internal resistance commando group that could not offer greater resistance because it was unable to mobilize other guerrilla units and ran out of ammunition.

Meanwhile, the Indian organization denied the claims of ARDE and of the Sandinist government and assured that these actions were carried out by the Misurasata-SICC Commanders "Coyote" and "Mano Negra," and Misura commander "Samba," with the support of the civilian population. The Misurasata-SICC spokesman said that the attack "was successful," inasmuch as there were clashes in the city of Bluefields in the San Pablo Military Hospital, and the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" Central Command and the Sandinist People's Army suffered 380 casualties, including dead and wounded.

GOVERNMENT, MISURASATA'S RIVERA TO MEET IN BOGOTA

PA191722 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Talks between the Nicaraguan Government and Brooklyn Rivera of the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama, Sandinist Unity [Misurasata], organization have been scheduled for 25 May. The meeting will take place in Colombia.

(Hazel Lau), FSLN representative to the National Assembly, said that the pacification of Nicaragua's Atlantic coast will allow the people to normalize production. She indicated that the mechanisms for the dialogue scheduled for 25 May in Bogota between the Nicaraguan Government delegate and Rivera of Misurasata still have to be defined.

[Begin recording] [(Lau)] The effort to attain peace has to be shared by the people. This effort is also a contribution to the solution of the crisis imposed by the economic blockade because the effort for peace is also aimed at uniting the people with the (?government). Our sector is practically a war zone. The pacification will allow a greater number of our people to normalize production of basic grains and fishing activities. Regarding the Atlantic coast, I think one of our main goals is to normalize production. Pacification will play a fundamental role in this.

[Reporter] The Honduran Government has admitted to the presence in its territory of counterrevolutionaries who (?operate) in the region. What do you think about this statement by the Honduran Government?

[(Lau)] I praise the Honduran Government for having honestly admitted to the presence of counterrevolutionary camps. I think, however, that not only verbal acknowledgment is necessary, but practical actions also. A few months ago, Steadman Fagoth, a Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) ally, was expelled from the country with great fanfare and sent to Miami. He returned, however, in mid-March and has been silently directing, from their camps, the actions of a group of the Miskito, Sumus, Ramas [Misura] who have been harassing the government with actions such as burning vehicles and stealing people's property. We also express our desires and hopes in this regard. We hope the Honduran Government's statements will be followed by specific measures. Let them expel the counterrevolutionaries. If they admit to this it is because some Hondurans disagree with such actions, as we well know. The presence of counterrevolutionary groups in Honduras has caused problems and victims there. Some of my own relatives have disappeared on the express orders of some counterrevolutionaries. It would be good for the Honduran Government to take measures.

[Reporter] What will be some of the proposals to be presented during the next meeting between Misurasata and the government?

[(Lau)] Both the government and Misurasata will send only one delegate to the meeting. Personally, and considering the current situation I think that the two sides should devise specific mechanisms to follow up and fulfill accords. The two have to take into consideration that the people's interest is most important. If people become concerned over some situations, it is up to the coordination mechanisms to solve these situations. I do not know which proposals will be presented, but I am sure that the coordination mechanisms are indispensable. [end recording]

HAVANA MEETINGS DENOUNCE U.S. RADIO MARTI

FAR Meeting

FL221426 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The people have continued to reiterate their total support of the honorable statement of the Cuban Government in response to the cynical and provocative decision of the U.S. Administration to initiate radio broadcasts against our country.

At FAR Universal Hall, a condemnation meeting was held yesterday with the attendance of the generals, officials, sergeants, soldiers, and civilian employees who work at the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar]. Brigade General Juan Pujol, a director within the FAR [director of the General Maximo Gomez Revolutionary Armed Forces Academy], spoke of the extraordinary indignation of all Cubans at the use of the name of our national hero for such a contemptible purpose. With this act, the speaker said, the only thing they will achieve is to motivate us to prepare ourselves better and strengthen ourselves more in every field.

The participants in the meeting agreed to send a letter to our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, expressing the opinion of all the persons working at the Minfar regarding this cynical provocation by the U.S. Government.

Artists, Intellectuals Meeting

FL230648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0554 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] With Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos in attendance, Cuban artists and intellectuals have signed a draft document in response to the U.S. anti-Cuban radio station inappropriately named Radio Marti. Meeting at the Marti Studies Center on 8th Street in Vedada, distinguished and well-known national cultural figures unanimously approved the declaration, the major points of which are:

Complete support for the Cuban Government's statement to the U.S. Government.
To identify as their own the statements by our commander in chief on the criminal and unpayable foreign debt of Latin America and the Third World.

The document repudiates the use of the name of Jose Marti, the highest exponent of our revolutionary culture and the father of anti-U.S. imperialist sentiment, and reaffirms the decision to defend our future with daily intellectual and artistic labor and if necessary, with weapons in hand as did the greatest of our number, Jose Marti. ..

The document concludes by urging U.S. artists and intellectuals to study and spread Marti's works, through which they can understand even better the ignorance that characterizes the acts of the U.S. Government.

CONGRESSMAN LELAND ON CONSEQUENCES OF RADIO MARTI

FL221846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Alberto Rabilotta, PRELA correspondent in Canada, transmits an interview with U.S. Democratic Congressman Mickey Leland.

The U.S. Congress may call for a public hearing to evaluate the impact of the reactions caused by the initiation of broadcasting by Radio Marti, Democratic Congressman Mike Leland has stated to PRELA.

[Begin Leland recording in English] I'm very much appalled that in fact the United States would pursue this policy of transmitting propaganda into Cuba. I think that... [voice fades] [end recording]

Leland said he and other legislators that opposed the creation of that anti-Cuban propaganda apparatus had warned about the possible reprisals the Cuban Government might take, not only at the level of radio broadcasts but also in other areas of bilateral relations, affecting negatively U.S. interests, as has been the case.

Cuba's suspension of the 1984 immigration agreement is one of those consequences, the congressman added. He said: I continue to oppose the U.S. Government's continuing its policy of transmitting anti-Cuban propaganda. It is absolutely ridiculous and contradicts any kind of move we might have in a foreign policy to improve relations between us and Cuba.

Congressman Leland added that the impact that the suspension of the agreement on immigration will have on the Cuban community residing in the United States will be very great because, if Cubans living here cannot visit their families in Cuba due to ridiculous propaganda transmissions, then our notion of what is important in foreign policy is very confused. He then said that the agreement with Cuba on immigration is more important than the propaganda broadcast by Radio Marti.

With regard to private radio broadcasting and the specualtion as to what Congress may do if Cuba decides to transmit on radio frequencies used commercially in the United States, Democratic Congressman Mike Leland said these pressures will exist because, if Cuba decides to adopt that policy, the consequences will be devastating. Both the immigration and the radio frequencies questions are very important, and this will revive the needed debate on Radio Marti in Congress. He also expressed the opinion that, in permitting the functioning of that radio that transmits anti-Cuban propaganda, the United States has isolated itself even more in Latin America. Some of us legislators warned the Congress that if we continued to seek absolutes like Radio Marti in our Latin American foreign policy, such ridiculous actions will make the countries of Latin America look upon us with disfavor.

Hundreds Stranded in Cuba, U.S.

FL221500 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cuban restrictions on travel to and from the United States have stranded hundreds of holiday makers in Cuba and in Miami, Florida. The restrictions were imposed when the United States began special transmissions to Cuba broadcast by Radio Marti. Radio engineers said that Cuba had started to jam these broadcasts.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN REACTION TO RADIO MARTI

NEW YORK TIMES Article

FL230157 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] U.S. experts on Cuban affairs have questioned the need of the recently-created anti-Cuban radio station and its effectively potential.

A NEW YORK TIMES article adds that since the radio station began its broadcasts last Monday, the United States has paid a high price and has increased tensions with Cuba, in addition to the suspension of the measures in effect on immigration agreement signed between Washington and Havana.

FELAP Denounces Station

FL210329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0255 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The beginning of broadcasting by the misnamed U.S. radio station Radio Marti is additional proof of President Reagan's disregard for international law, according to a statement in Mexico City by the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP]. FELAP Secretary General Hernan Uribe said the sanctions against Cuba are an open violation of its sovereignty and a crude and irrational attempt to introduce lies and subversion into Cuba.

Mexican Senator Speaks Out

FL221608 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1154 GMT 22 May 85

[Interview with Mexican Senator Martinez Corbala in Mexico City by PRELA correspondent Juan Roberto Laforte -- recorded]

[Text] [Laforte] The Mexican Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has condemned the start of broadcasts of the subversive, anti-Cuban radio station Radio Marti, a deed that he called lamentable.

[Corbala] It is very lamentable that the U.S. Government, headed by President Reagan, has decided to air the so-called Radio Marti broadcasts. In a way it is violating the territorial sovereignty of the Cuban people. The act of naming it after Jose Marti, the liberator of Cuba, is insulting and once again lamentable because it is not the way to achieve the understanding needed to guarantee peace and international cooperation in Latin America and, especially, in the Caribbean, where the situation is already tense and dangerous to regional and world peace.

French-Cuban Association Leader

PA221454 Havana International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Radio Marti is the expression of one more aggressive act by the United States against Cuba, Paul (Strabas), president of the France-Cuba Friendship Association has told this station over the telephone in a direct call from Paris. He added that Jose Marti, the national Cuban hero, always denounced U.S. imperialism and thus it is offensive for Washington to use his name to call a station that airs lies and slanderous statements. He explained that the measures taken by the Cuban Government in view of the provocative U.S. action are truly legitimate.

International Journalists Group

FL230328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Prague -- The International Organization of Journalists today condemned the subversive broadcasts against the Cuban Government and people through the anti-Cuban radio station financed by the U.S. Administration and originating from U.S. territory. (Don Rojas), on behalf of the IOJ general secretariat, said that this provocative action using Nazi-type psychological warfare techniques will increase tension and Cold War hysteria in the already explosive Latin American and Caribbean region.

MEDIA REACTION TO RADIO MARTI BROADCASTS

FL230542 [Editorial Report] Cuban radio and television news programs monitored from 1000 GMT on 22 May through 0000 GMT on 23 May carried fewer items on Radio Marti than did programs monitored on 21 and early 22 May. Items about Radio Marti were interspersed with other items in most of the programs rather than being bunched at the beginning of the newcasts as they were during the earlier period. The items dealt with international and Cuban repudiation of Radio Marti and support for the Cuban Government.

Reports on international support for Cuba centered on negative comments by U.S. congressmen about Radio Marti. Havana Television Service's 1700 GMT newscast carried a report on a telephone interview with California Congressman Mervyn Dymally in which he said, "I think it [Radio Marti] is unnecessary and aggravates relations."

Cuban television reportage indicated that Cubans continued to be indignant over Radio Marti. The "Morning Magazine" news program said the people "continue to support the dignified Cuban response to the cynical and provocative U.S. Administration decision to initiate broadcasts against Cuba." The program reported having received hundreds more supportive telegrams from Cubans from all walks of life. The same program carried video interviews with people on the street.

Havana Television's 0000 GMT newscast on 23 May carried as its second item video interviews with Cubans on Radio Marti. These interviews took place on the street or in workplaces.

Radio reportage was similar. The first item in the Havana Domestic Service 1000 GMT cast stated that the Cuban people continued to support the government's position, giving no further details. Havana Domestic at 1400 GMT included two items on Radio Marti, both well into the cast, noting worker support for the government. Havana Domestic at 2130 GMT contained a single item stating that the station was still receiving messages criticizing Radio Marti. Havana Domestic at 2300 GMT ended its cast with a similar item.

TWO U.S. CITIZENS RELEASED, DEPART IN YACHT

Latin Report

PA230310 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0103 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Havana, 22 May (REUTER) -- Today, Cuban authorities said they released two U.S. citizens who were detained yesterday aboard a yacht, and denied that the incident was related to the inauguration of the anti-Castroite Radio Marti.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told REUTER that the two men were authorized to leave in their yacht, which was seized when it apparently entered Cuban territorial waters, after routine checks were carried out.

"This is a routine matter that has no major importance and they (the U.S. citizens) have tried to give it a connotation that it does not have," said the spokesman. He was referring to U.S. reports that the men were arrested as part of reprisals against Radio Marti, which is financed by the United States and began broadcasts directed at Cuba on Monday.

In response, the Cubans suspended an immigration treaty with the United States and forbid trips by naturalized U.S. Cubans.

Havana Report

FL231134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The two members of the crew of an American-flag yacht detained in Cuba have acknowledged they violated Cuban waters, and the yacht has returned to the United States after receiving authorization from the Cuban authorities.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING URUGUAYAN LEGISLATOR

Comments on Radio Marti

FL211304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies President Antonio Marchesano said the Latin American debt is an unbearable weight for his country and for all of Latin America. Marchesano made the statement on arrival in Havana. He was met by Flavio Bravo and Severo Aguirre, president and vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, respectively.

The Uruguyan official said it is necessary to raise high the principles of the forefathers of Latin American independence to fight for economic independence to make it possible to achieve the aspirations of the people of the area.

Marchesano said earlier that the appearance on the air of an anti-Cuban broadcast is another attempt to frustrate the free determination of the Latin American people. Marchesano is considered to be a top leader of the Uruguayan Government party.

Visits Museum

FL211808 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Antonio Marchesano, president of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies, visited the Havana City Museum a few hours after he arrived in this capital as the guest of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Museum Director Eusebio Leal showed him the different rooms, which gave him a panoramic view of the history of Cuba and the Cuban struggle for independence. Marchesano was accompanied by Ramon Pez Ferro, chief of the International Relations Department of the National Assembly.

Meets With Education Minister

FL222030 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Cuban Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Education Jose R. Fernandez today received Antonio Marchesano, president of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies who is in this country at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

In a friendly atmosphere, Fernandez and Marchesano discussed several topics dealing with the international economic situation and foreign debt of developing nations, particularly Latin America. The two officials agreed that the foreign debt of these nations is unpayable. Fernandez also briefed Marchesano on Cuban education.

DOMINICA

OPPOSITION PARTY DENIES RECEIVING FOREIGN FUNDS

FL221905 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 21, CANA -- The opposition Labour Party of Dominica (LPD) today called on Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to offer one scratch of evidence to support claims that the opposition was receiving funds from various communist countries, including North Korea and Cuba, for its election campaign. In a statement, LPD leader Michael Douglas accused the ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) of receiving funds from the American Intelligence agency (CIA). He claimed that the DFP had spent EC50,000 dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) on three campaign rallies so far as well as substantial sums on full page advertisements in the local press. CIA funding is clearly evident in the Freedom Party campaign. The LPD is funded by its own constituency associations, by some members of the local private sector, and by support groups in St Martin, the United States, Antigua, the United Kingdom and St Thomas, Douglas said.

Earlier this month Charles alleged that Cuba, Libya, Guyana, and North Korea were providing funds to the opposition in order to ensure a defeat of her staunchly anti-communist party at the polls. North Korea has protested the claim. Douglas categorically denied being funded by North Korea and called on the ruling party to deal with the issues which seriously affect the well-being of Dominicans instead of chasing shadows, maligning foreign governments, and creating smoke screens designed to hide their own clandestine fundings sources. The Freedom Party can provide no proof for its allegations simply because their accusations are baseless and contain not a single grain of truth, said Douglas.

General elections are constitutionally due here by October this year and will be a fight between the LPD and the DFP.

GRENADA

BLAIZE SEEKS BRITISH AID FOR POLICE TRAINING

FL230034 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 22, CANA -- Grenada is seeking additional British assistance in training the island's police force, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize said in an interview broadcast here last night. The interview on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was relayed at the third day of an official visit to Britain. He described his talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as cordial and frank and said he tried to put the Grenada situation into perspective for the British leader. Blaize said he is seeking more British help in training the Grenada Police Force so it could assume responsibility for the island's security once American and Caribbean troops withdraw this year.

On the question of Anglo-Caribbean relations, he said Britain also had an interest in the region, and he expected this to be maintained. We are not looking to them for arms or anything like that, but general support in a way that we think they would give, said Blaize.

Blaize announced he will be meeting British aid officials this week, including Overseas Development Minister Timothy Raison. The talks will focus primarily on technical assistance to Grenada from Britain in various fields, including training, agriculture, and community development.

OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED FOR ACCEPTING U.S. FUNDS

FL220820 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 21, CANA -- The Grenada Government has launched an investigation into reports that two high-level administration officials accepted more than 10,000 dollars (U.S.) from the United States Government in connection with extradition proceedings against trade unionist Chester Humphrey, Acting Prime Minister Ben Jones said here tonight. Jones' comments followed persistent reports that two expatriate lawyers had accepted 5,200 dollars (U.S.) each for their work during the Humphrey extradition proceedings in the Grenadian courts. Calls have been mounting within the government for the two officials to step down. This matter has been drawn to my attention and the government is looking into it, said Jones.

The payments were made by the U.S. Treasury Department and confirmed in documents made available to the Grenada Government, well-informed sources said.

Authoritative legal sources here said the payments do not represent a breach of any specific law in Grenada, but some cabinet members in the five-month-old government are upset about the principle involved and the two have been asked to formally explain the payments. We feel that if the (two officials) could use their government office to accept money of that nature, then it would be a signal to other civil servants to accept money from devious characters while doing their duties for the state, one cabinet minister said.

An American request for Humphrey's extradition to face charges of illegally exporting arms and ammunition from the United States six years ago was upheld by the courts here.

Jones declined to name the officials conducting the investigation here, but well-placed sources said that they include high-level government officials, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, Nicholas Brathwaite, the former interim leader of Grenada and now an adviser to the prime minister in place of Blaize, Jones himself. Jones, acting as prime minister in place of Blaize, who is in Britain on an official visit, refused to discuss the question of the resignations of the two men, but he left open the possibility that he would welcome their voluntary resignations from the government.

The acting prime minister was to meet today with cabinet ministers demanding the resignations of the two officials. Said one senior cabinet minister: Our position is that we are firm on wanting the two to resign.

JAMAICA

31.2 PERCENT INFLATION RATE REPORTED IN 1984

FL221622 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Jamaica recorded a 31.2-percent rate of inflation last year, the second highest in a decade. The 1984 consumer price index annual review said the Jamaican inflation rate was up 14.5 percent from the 16.7 percent inflation registered in 1983. The report attributed the high inflation rate in 1984 to a policy of pegging the Jamaican currency exchange rate to the price paid for U.S. dollars at semiweekly auctions of the island's scarce foreign currency.

IMF, CDB DEAL 'BLOWS' TO BATTERED ECONOMY

FL222200 Bridgetown CANA in English 1924 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 22, CANA -- Guyana's embattled economy sustained two more body blows last week: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) declared the country ineligible for further financial assistance and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) stuck to its two-year-old freeze on loans to Caricom's largest, but nowadays probably poorest member. What's more, reporting on Guyana's economic performance last year, the CDB's 1984 annual report released in Barbados last week held out little prospects for any significant improvement in the immediate future.

The bank document told of increased production of important commodities. Bauxite was up 40 per cent for the first nine months of the year, rice by 24.8 and sugar 8 per cent, but the CDB indicated this was not enough to pull the 83,000-square-mile South American state out of its crisis. The IMF decision was a result of long-standing arrears which Guyana has been unable to clear. The CDB's reasoning was not much different.

Guyana's governor on the CDB board, Finance Minister Carl Greenidge, made an unsuccessful attempt at last week's meeting in Barbados to get the bank to reschedule Guyana's debt, and in his presentation, obliquely criticised the institution's technical staff for their work in Guyana. Noting the bank's roles, both as a source of finance and as a centre for analyses, Greenidge added: We in Guyana would expect to see the bank's staff take up the challenge in a manner that would enable a far higher quality of analysis of a member country's problems than is reflected, for example, in the papers on Guyana's debt situation.

It is precisely Guyana's debt situation that has led it deeper into the economic doldrums. Guyana was cut off from CDB financial assistance two years ago because it had accumulated arrears which Greenidge puts as 7.5 million dollars. The 19 million dollars (U.S.) the country owes the IMF was stated as the reason for the fund denying Guyana further access to its money -- something that angered the government here, which pointed out that other countries owed the IMF much more but were not similarly penalized. With the CDB governors deferring Greenidge's proposals for a rescheduling of the country's debt, it means Guyana is still unable to gain from the considerable resources of the Barbados-based bank.

The gloom was brightened, if only just, with this week's announcement here that the the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) representative is in Guyana. The IDB has no problems with Guyana as far as satisfying the criteria for loans is concerned. But Guyana is still staring at a foreign debt which nearly two years ago had already reached 700 million dollars (U.S.). More recent figures are not immediately available, but they almost certainly will reflect an increase.

But the problems are even more complex than a nearly unmanageable national debt. Under-utilization of plant capacity in the bauxite industry, unserviceable equipment in the sugar and rice industries, and a flight of skilled manpower from Guyana all dim an already bleak economic outlook. Unemployment remains high, rising from 26 per cent in 1983 to 30 per cent in 1984, according to the CDB, while the cost of living rose 30 per cent in 1984 over 1983, compared with a 24 per cent increase in 1983 over 1982. Public enterprises, which make up the bulk of the economy, performed poorly and the overall deficit of the public sector as a whole grew 22 per cent. Foreign assets dipped further into the red, sliding from just under minus 320 million dollars (U.S.) in 1983, to more than 450 million dollars (U.S.) last year.

Ironically, this host of economic woes persisted at a time when Guyana's major industries -- bauxite, rice and sugar -- were all showing signs of some recovery. The CDB reported significant improvement in the mining sector, with bauxite production in the first nine months of 1984 up 40 per cent on the corresponding period for 1983. Favourable weather conditions contributed to a 36,000-tonne increase in rice production during the past year, in spite of a continuing lack of serviceable machinery and equipment. Similar problems plagued the sugar industry -- the third leg on which the Guyanese economy rests. But like the rice industry, it battled all odds and returned to production in the first nine months of 1984 that was eight per cent higher than in the corresponding period for 1983.

The CDB said the bauxite-alumina industry should show some growth in 1985, while the international economic recovery should stimulate demand for some commodities. But the bank's best prediction was for only uneven performance by the export sector because of production bottlenecks. According to the CDB, the situation may worsen unless government makes money available, expands the productive sector, and corrects imbalances in the economy.

BURNHAM SETS CONDITIONS FOR COALITION GOVERNMENT

FL221606 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Talks have been held in Guyana on the possibility of planning a coalition government between the ruling People's National Congress party and the opposition People's Progressive Party [PPP]. Guyanese President Forbes Burnham told reporters, however, that any coalition must agree on Guyana's national objectives. He says the PPP's support is not required to run the government successfully or turn around the economy. But if there was a broad agreement about national objectives, he sayd, there might be less energy spent and it could be directed toward development.

PEOPLE'S VANGUARD PARTY SEEKS BURNHAM'S OUSTER

FL192136 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 18, CANA -- The small opposition Working People's Vanguard Party has urged Guyanese to cast aside wishful thinking and oust the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) government of President Forbes Burnham. A party statement said the PNC administration, in office here since 1964, was under seige and called on people to throw off the weight of oppression.

Workers must understand from their experiences with Burnhamism that only by struggle they will depose the People's National Congress to build a secure future for themselves and coming generations, the party, headed by former deputy leader of the Marxist opposition Peoples Progressive Party (PPP), Brindley Benn, said. The Vanguard Party said that in the Sudan, the people's struggles against increased food prices, shortages, and injustice brought about the overthrow of the butcher (Ja'far) Numayri, who had once posed as a socialist. It added that in Argentina the people's struggle forced the generals to hold democratic elections and now the very generals are being tried for murders and kidnapping of thousands of people.

General elections here are constitutionally due by March 1986.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SELA REITERATES REJECTION OF U.S. EMBARGO

FL221945 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1817 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 May (NOTIMEX) -- SELA has reiterated its total rejection of the trade embargo that the United States has imposed on Nicaragua, creating a grave economic emergency in that Central American country. It has also condemned the implementation of any coercive economic measures that might threaten any of its members' sovereignty and economic security or jeopardize their right to achieve independent development.

SELA also urged the United States to revoke the total trade embargo and abstain from introducing political elements into the administration and decisions of the IDB.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PARIS CLUB AGREES TO RESCHEDULE FOREIGN DEBT

FL221516 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] The Dominican Republic will be allowed to reschedule the repayment of its foreign debts. This was announced by a group of Western creditor countries who are members of the so-called Paris Club. The repayment of the outstanding debts and interest for 1984 will be spread out over 6 years, and those for 1985 over a period of 10 years.

In April, the IMF advised that the Dominican Republic be granted new credits in order to stimulate the country's economy.

DOCTORS TO SUSPEND HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES

FL161353 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Striking doctors in the Dominican Republic have threatened to suspend emergency medical services at the nation's public hospitals as part of their walkout for higher salaries.

The Dominican Medical Association has been providing only emergency services since the strike began. The association is calling for a doubling of wages, improved facilities at state hospitals, and the creation of jobs for unemployed doctors.

Military Doctors Man Services

FL211742 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Military doctors in the Dominican Republic took charge of emergency services in public hospitals yesterday as 5,000 medical doctors continue their strike. No solution is in sight to the strike, which is now 8 days old, despite efforts by the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party. The Armed Forces doctors are serving the public in military bases and hospital emergency wards while doctors press their demands for a 100-percent pay increase.